Prote Our Own Corresp ST. THOMAS, W. I., Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1853. Since my letter of the 19th inst. the disease I then since my letter of the 15th inst. the disease I foca neticed as having made its appearance on one of the cetates of this island, has proved to be as was then feared, the chelera, and of its most malignant type. One or two cases had been reported in town when I wrote; but since that time the number increased daily. The number of burials on Friday were nine; on Saturday minuteen. Sanday with fee and about the same urday nineteen; Sunday sixty-fice, and about the same yesterday. When it is noticed that the population of this place is only 11,000, it will be seen that such mortaity is almost, if not absolutely mexampled in the bistory of the disease—certainly in the Western Hem-isphere. There may be special causes for the great member of deaths yesterday and Sunday. It being Christmas, the blacks, (to which portion of our popu-

Christmas, the blacks, (to which portion of our population the disease is wholly confined) as their custom is, gave themselves up to all manner of excesses. The tiskness is as yet principally confined to a single quarter of the town, remote from the American quarter, and eccupied mainly by the poorer clases of colored people, densely crowded into small and excessively filtly tenements.

Yesterday the Commandant received information that cholera had also broken out in St. John's, and in the English island of Tortola. The Porto Rico steamer which came up on Friday also brings reports of disease in that island, supposed to be the same. Present appearances therefore are that these islands generally will be visited with this fearful scourge. This will very schools part of the state of American colors. very seriously affect the business interests of Ameri-erus earrying on commercial operations in or with, this and other West India Islands in this vicinity, as it

caus carrying on commercial operations in of with, this and other West India Islands in this vicinity, as it will very soon put a stop to the trade carried on between St. Thomas and the neighboring islands. This is the more deeply felt by businers men here, because last year their trade was very much injured by the prevalence of yellow fever.

Since my last, two more vessels have put into this port in distress—the bark James Bailey, of Pailadeiphia, on the 20th. She was centirely dismasted on the 29th ult, and is otherwise so much damaged that she will probably be condemned. On the 21st ult the brig Fillmore, with a valuable cargo, from Malaga for Baltimore, also put in here dismasted by the same gale.

The German Emigrants, 450 in number, of whom I wrote you, are yet here, but will be sent on to New-Orleans in a day or two.

The remaining vessels of our Home Squadron, under command of Commodore Newton, arrived last week. The steamer Fulton on Wednerday the 21st, having made the passage in five days from Norfolk, Va.; and

made the passage in five days from Norfolk, Va.; and the sloop of war Albany on Friday the 23d. As I write the Albany is making sail. She goes from here to Lagesyrs, and it is said the Columbia and Fulton will soon leave, the Commodere fearing to lie here on account of abelers. During his stay here the Commodere her cholera. During his stay been very politely entertained by the Commandant of these islands, who offered him the occupancy of the vacent mansion of the Governor, which the Commodore secepted, and now has his quarters there. The Commandant also gave him a fine dinner party.

## TEXAS.

From The New Orleans Delta, January 10.

From The New Orleans Delta, January 10.

Some Mexicans arrived at San Antonio on the 27th ult, from the ranche of San Ignacio, forty miles below Laredo. They report that the Indians have lately crossed the Rio Grande at the Passo de las Mugeres, some thirty miles below Laredo, took down the river, taking all the horses, and killing people for some forty miles in that direction. They then turned out to the ranch of San Antonio Vicjo, passed up by the Gato, where they killed some citizens and dreve off all their animals.

Stock is remarkably high and scarce. None to be had mear the frontier. The frequent irruptions of the Indians, the selling to Americans, and the late demand for animals from Santa Anna, are the causes producing the scarcity. Good mules are held at \$40, and other stock in proportion. Upon the arrival of General Walol, it is said, the port of Camergo will be reorened, which will make the trade at this point quite as profitable as heretofore.

this point quite as profitable as heretofore.

The full crops on the lower Rio Grande have turned out

The fall crops on the lower Rio Grande have furned out good. These pily of corn will answer all demands.

There are three companies of U. S. troops at Ringgold Barracks, one company of Artillery and two of Infantry. There are seven pieces of cannon of different calibers. These troops, not being mounted, cannot operate against Indians, consequently this portion of the Rio Grande has no protection against their incursions.

The Galaction News of the 6th inst., has the following

The Cottestion News of the still inst., has the following paragraph:

We learn by a gentleman who came passenger by the steamel.p Persev-rance, from Indianola yesterday, that, on the evening of the 2d inst., Mr. O. D. Egan shat Peter Curran and Wm. Grant, about nine miles below Victoria. One died immediately, the other during the evening. After the deed was done, Mr. Egan went and delivered himself into the hands of the authorities. An inquest was held, and he was bound under \$1,000 bonds to make his appearance at the next court for tela).

held, and he was bound under \$1,000 bonds to make his appearance at the next court for trial.

It appears from our informant's account that his wife had sued for a divorce which the Court would not grant, but vested the property in him. She then got Grant, ther brother) and Curran to go with her for the purpose of driving her bushand from his house. Mr. Egan having heard of the intention to expel him from his own premises, prepared himself for resistance with two gans. He stood at his door as the two men came up in company with his wife, and as Grant attempted to come up the steps he pushed him back, and after seme struggle between them, he shot Grant in the breast and shoulder, from which wound he died in the evening of the same day. We learn that Mr. Egan is universally justified by the public. Egan is universally justified by the public.

The San Antonio Western Texan, of the 29th ult., has

The San Anionio Western Teran, of the with this day
the fellowing paragraphs:

Col. Gray left this place with an efficient train and escort on Monday last, on his way toward El Paso. We
believe Col. Gray comes as the agent of the New York
Pacific Railroad Company, and will explore the country
towards El Paso with a view to its adaptation to railroad

purposes

The new bridge across the San Astonio river, to connect this with the newly Isid of Alam City, is nearing its completion. The pillars are now being spanned with the alcepers for the superstructure. This will be a bridge worthy of imitation at other points of the river.

In the Senate the following joint resolution was introduced.

duced:

Whereas it is extremely desirable, both as an act of justice to the creditors of Texas, and expedient on the part of the State, that the reserved its millions in the Treasury of the United State, should be in some manner appropriated to the payment and discharge of the Habilities of Texas, therefore by the Englishmen of the State of

Texas.

Ref! Remired, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, he requested, and authorized to make any
arrangement with the Government of the United States and the
creditors of Texas, touching the said five millions, which they may
deem consistent with the honor and interest of the State.

In the House the bill donating eight sections per mile to
the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, passed
without a discenting voice. A motion to reconsider the
vote, was laid over.

HORRID MURDER IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, N. H., Jan. 15, 1854. MOUNT VERNON, N. H., Jan. 15, 1854.

A horrible tragedy was enacted last Friday, Jan. 13, in this vicinity. Miss Jones, a young lady of New-Boston, while on her way te school on Friday morning was met by Mr. Sargent, a rejected lover, who fired a pistol at her, when she fell dead upon the spot. Mr. Sargent then coolly loaded another pistol and blew out his own brains. About a year since he paid his addresses to Miss Jones, and she, at the urgent request of her father, received them for a time. Shortly after her father died, and since that time she has intimated to him a desire that they should be discentinued. Last Menday he called her out of the school which she was attending, and asked her if she did not intend to keep attending, and asked her if she did not intend to keep company with him longer. She told him "No." Since that time it is thought he has been contemplating the diabelical deed. A younger brother and two or three diabonesi acca. A younger brother and two or three kittle girls were in company with her at the time. He fired three shots. The first taking no effect, she cried out, "O, don't shoot me!" He seized her by the arm and fired two mere shots, when she immediately fell dead. The affair occurred at about 9 o'clock. Mr. Sargent lived until shout 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but all of the time whelly unconscious. but all of the time wholly unconscious. Miss Jones is invariably spoken of as a worthy girl and of respectable connections. Mr. Sargent was a "drinking felable connections. Mr. Sargent was a "drinking fel"low," and if remarkable for anything, it was the possession of a violent and stubborn temper. This horrid
tragedy may lead a few in this State to think that the
Maine Liquor law is not so very "unconstitutional" after all. This happened about two miles and a half
from here, close by "Joe's Hill," and not far from the
Ledge. The families are neighbors, the parents widows. Upon Sargent's person were found papers giving directions with regard to the funeral, &c. He wished the funerals to take place at the same time, and that they might be buried in the same grave, or as near each other as possible. To this, of course, the family of Miss Jones would not consent. The funerals took place yesterday afternoon at different houses.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD. Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune.

COCHECTOS, Monday, January 16, 1814. At 23 o'clock P. M. yesterday, an accident occurred here, on the New York and Eric Railread, in which an engine ran away without either engineer or fireman abourd. A freight train arrived at this place in advance of the Dunkirk accommodation, intending to switch off, and lot the accommodation train pass. There being no switchman on hand, they had to stop and open the switch themselves, and as it was on a sharp curve, they could not shart immedi-

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

The inquest on James Baird, the engineer, and Michael ifford, the fireman, who were killed on Monday, at Whitlockville by the engine tender and baggage carrunning off the track, (a full report of which appeared in our yesterday's edition.) was held yesterday morning by Mr Samuel Hurd, the Coroner for Westchester County, who arrived from Peckskill, 14 miles distant, the night previous.

After the Jury were sworn they proceeded to view the bedies, neither of which presented much change from yes-terday. In the pockets of Mr. Baird they found a silver watch and \$7 in money, and in Mr. Clifford's pocket two rings, a silver watch, \$4 in notes and \$28 80 in gold and silver. The first witness examined was

and silver. The first witness examined was
John Knox, station master, who said: I was coming from
the freight-house on Monday morning about 11 o'clock, and
saw the express train pass; I was looking at it; all at once
heard a crash and saw the smoke rising from the ongine
down the embankment on west side of track; I ran up as
seen as I could and saw the engine down the bank where
it had run off the track, and I also saw James Baird, the

down the embankment on west side of track; I ran ap as seen as I could and saw the engine down the bank where it had run off the track, and I also saw James Baird, the engineer, laying on the east side, on his back, with a bar of iron access him; I went immediately to him, he was slive, and lived some 30 minutes; I saw the body after death, but saw no bruises except about his face and head; when I first saw Clifford the freeman, four men were carrying him up the bank and crying for help; the embankment is about ten or twelve feet deep from the railway track; I did not hear either of the men apsak; suppose the accident was caused by the wheel breaking while on the track.

Zene Heyt, switchman, sald: About the wintures past 11 on Monday morning I was helding the signal fleg that all was right: I saw the train come round the corner, and did not test only of the signal fleg that all was right: I saw the train come round the corner, and did not test only of the signal fleg that all was right: I saw the train come round the corner, and did not take my eye of it till it passed; I saw the train for more than a mile; when it got opposite me I heard an unusual noise, and thought Mr. Lyon throwed a stick at me; the noise continuing, I looked round to speak to Mr. Lyon, and saw the engine down the bank, and hoard Mr. Houton say the engine was down the bank; I looked to see the cause of the accident, and opposite to where I was standing saw several pieces of the flampe of the engine which laying all together out le track; I immediately started eff, and about fifty feet further saw some pieces of the other wheel on the other side; as I came to the engine I saw J: mes Baird on the bank laying on his back, with his head torned round and his mouth full of blood; I was the first man that got to him; with assistance I fetneded him to my house, where he died about half an hour afterward; I have often timed the trains; the quickest time I ever saw then the round the proper to the line was him; each continue the north side of the fr

e lay right opposite the entrance to the engine, about our feet off. Keuben Hover, saddle and harness maker, residing in

Newben Hover, saddle and harness maker, residing in the village of Whitlockville, said: I was one of the first that saw Chifferd after the accident; I helped carry him on the railway track; I did not bear him speak at all; supposed bim to be dead, but he did not die for near half an hour afterward; I looked down the track and saw than carrying a man into Mr. Hoyt's; I immediately went down, end they teld me it was the Eugineer, James Baird; I helped raise him up, he was then sitting on the floor; I heard him say, "Oh,my poor family."

Itiram Whitney, Superintendent of Repairs on the road, sworn, said: The engine that ran off the track is called the Tempest; was built by Regers. Ketchum & Co., of Paterson; she has been running on the road over two years, and was censidered to be as good and safe as any engine on the road.

cine on the road. This being the whole of the evidence, the Jury rendered

a verdict of Accidental Douth, caused by the engine and tender running off the track, through the truck-wheel breaking, but they could not lay blame to any one,

The inquest was held at the Kavanah Hotel, near the station, and immediately after the verdict was rendered the bodies were put on board the express train and brought to this City. Mr. Baird will be buried to-day in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

The Jury viewed the wreck, which presented an ugly with both wheels broken: the engine lies in the same post tion, the tender all smasked up, while the baggage car lies on its side on the edge of the pend. The damage is estimated at at out \$4,000.

Mr. Griffie, the injured passenger, still keeps his bed at the Kavanah Hotel, but he is much better. Mr. Lewis's bruises were more painful vesterday than on Monday.

The trains passed over the new bridge at Harlem yester day for the first time. It seems very solid, and is a great improvement.

FACTS OF SLAVERY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Eelew if an advertisement cut from The National Intelligencer of June 24, 1845. The antiquity of its date will serve to note the progress of liberty up to this time, as will the general character of the Slave system at all times.

\$ 500 REWARD.—Was stolen on Sunday night, E-SOO KEWARD.—Was stolen on Sunday night, by LANCIS. She is should be 17 years old, white, with straight heck hair and dark eyes, weighing about 16 or 18 young; small kends, thick the sand dark eyes, weighing about 16 or 118 young; small kends, thick fingers; short thick test, good countersune, and strind with her the following ciething; one royal payels eith; one calice, eye he figured; case hown merino cloak, with silk velvet collar, and other clothing not recalicated; also a small blick, with recycle, with her name written in it, also the usame of some of the Bradaw family; and the Vargintas-lection of hymns. She reads the high to the she has had the whooping cough this sail, and is still disposed to cough at times.

times. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and conviction of the thing and delivery of said all te the subscriber at Thompserville. Culpoper Connty, Virginia, if taken in any of the non-slaveholding States, if taken in Virginia, \$50 if in Maryland, \$73. A likeral reward will be given to any one who will give information that may lead to the recovery of the servant and apprehension of the thief.

She calls, berself sometimes Mary Frances Lightfoot Robertan.

of the third.

She calls herself sometimes Mary Frances Lightfoot Roberson.

She calls herself sometimes Mary Frances Lightfoot Roberson.

She was superced of bring in the family way. GEO. FICKLIN,

Thompsonville, Culreper County, Va.

You will see that this is no "nigger" advertisement.

Mr. Geo. Ficklin had lost a female servant, 18 or 17 years old ; white, with straight black hair and dark eyes, pretty

What a wardrobe for a servant to be encumbered with while ficeing from slavery! Silks, cambries, velvets, and

hands and feet, and a " good countenance."

"other clothing not now recollected."

A small red bible with her own name, and the names
of some of the Bashaw family in it. She could read tol-

of some of the Bashaw lamby in it. See count for trably well."

Taking all these circumstances into account—a white girl lt or 17 years of age, blooming in youthful beauty, gally dressed and evidently the pet of one of the ancient families of Virginia. Coupled with the last line of this infamens proclamation—what a commentary have we on the American Slave system.

And yet, this is the thing about which Baltimers Conventions and political harlots of all classes, are pledged to keep you and me, reader, silent if they can. Can they?

The following article relates to the excitement about the fugitive slaves who have recently escaped from Norfolk, Va. and vicinity. We take it from The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript, of the 14th inst .

script, of the 14th inst:

INSULT AND OUTRAGE UPON THE RIGHTS OF THE
SOUTH.—It will be recollected that some time since several
negroes were missed from this town and vicinity, who were
supposed to have been enticed away, and had escaped on
bead a vessel sailing from this port for some part of NewEngland. Subsequent events proved the suspicions were
well-grounded. The owners having reserved intimation
that their servants were in Massachusetts, determined to
make an effort to recover their property by a journey to the
land of 'pure morals.' The following particulars of their
trip, reception, and result of their lawful attempts to secure
their own, we copy from The Globe of yesterday.
Our townsman and friend. Major Hodsten, with several
others, went to Boston in pursuit of their property, when
the following was the reception and success they mot with;
and we ask the attention of every Southerner seriously
to it.

Arriving at Boston thay went first and engaged a lawr, S. J. Thomas, as counsel, during their stay.

The U. S. Marshal, Freeman, was seen, who appeared and Prince its, and on the arrival of the next

ately. Consequently before they get under motion, the accommodation train came around the curve with its agent accommodation train came around the curve with its agent type of a paper carry, eithough told at the last station that this train should switch here and let them pers.

The evaluator of the freight train jumped from the one they are the alasm to the passengers in the caboose to be per fift, which they just had true to do before the crush. The besten the explace on the freight train resisted the shock its valves flew open and let the steam on so sufficiently that she spong like a thing of life, disconnecting herself from the train and running at the top of her speed until she arrived at the other end of the switch. It not laid that the land delear of the track, among rocks and stones, demaged probably to the amount of \$2,000.

The value of the Dunkink escaped with little lajary. The train was loaded with little lajary they are they managed to connect them so that they all got under way before morning. This is the second accident of any moment that has occurred at this please of the cars were all stove in, but by the disconting the first manner as could be, to decrease the was all to the last train and running at the top of her speed to the land of the progress, and to write him by every mail of the progress he made in the strain and running at the top of her speed until she will be arrived at the plant for securing the first was on a Thurslay. The train was loaded with little lajary. The train was loaded with little lajary and the progress and tol Then Mr. Hodsden and two or three of his friends went up to that den of negro thisves and fugitive protectors. New-Bedford. Here they learned from the Deputy Marshal that he had recognized the negroes, and told the street he found them upon, but told them they were grad. He would give them no further satisfaction, except to let them know where the black friends of the negroes at present resided. Going there the negroes were not to be found. Mr. H. and his friends used every precaution of secrecy and quietude possible to keep flows the object of their mission. They deguised themselves, went in different directions and need every endeaver, in as silent a manner as could be, to discover the whereabouts of the fugitives; but all in vain, so greensly was the matter braited and so well posted was every citizen spon the subject.

It had been made a topic from the pulpits on the day before. Sunday, and the balls of the town were tolled, the wholt time they were there; the tolling being a species of telegraph they use in that sink of injurity and iswiessness, to let the inhabitants know that masters or officers are in search of their slave property.

The pulpit had blacoused the arther on Senders of the pulpits on the day the pulpit had blacous dies are no Senders of the pulpit had blacous dies are no Senders of the pulpit had blacous dies are no Senders of the pulpit had blacous dies are no Senders of the pulpit had blacous dies are no Senders of the pulpit had blacous dies are no Senders of the pulpit had blacous dies are no Senders of the pulpit had blacous dies are no Senders of the pulpit had blacous dies are no Senders of the pulpit had blacous dies are no Senders of the pulpit had blacous dies are no Senders of the pulpit had blacous dies are no Senders of the pulpit had blacous dies are no Senders of the pulpit had blacous dies are not sender of the pulpit had blacous dies are not sender of the pulpit had blacous dies are not sender of the pulpit had be are not sender of the pulpit had be not sender of the pulpi

rese, to let the inhabitants know that masters or officers are in search of their slave property.

The pulpithad blazoned the affair on Sanday; on Monday the hells rung out the well understood signal; but this was not enough and the tannisand; leers of the press were added to the injury and insuit our Southern follow citizens had to endure. The New Bedford Standard, the organ of the Biteckforards, black fugitives, and rawdies and regro stesiers of that cank stew of fanctice and outlaws, came out with the following police:

"FUGITIES SLAVES.—We are, informed that a person visited this city from Boston, on Saturday, in pursuit of two fugitive slaves. After looking about and examining the premise, he returned to Boston in the evening train.

visited this city from Boston, on Saturday, in pursuit of two fugilive siaves. After looking about and examining the premises, he returned to Boston in the evening train. This merring be came here again with two or three persons as assistants, but the fugilives had gone. Man hunting and woman stealing, is considered rather mean basiness in New Bedford, and we insegine that all seemades who should attempt it here, would meet with a proper reception from the pursons pursued.

Thus are citizens of a sovereign State treated when they go and "breathe the pure atmosphere of New England "morals" in scarch of their property. This is one of the many outrages our citizens have to rubmit to from the lawless abolitionists that make up that sweet, glorious New England which litinerants orders so a Virginia soil "that & God they were removed to, from (Virginia.)

If a man a caught harboring a negro in Virginia, with the stein of secreting stolen property upon his fame and the guilt in his heart be is punished with the atmost severity of the isw; and negro stealing by Southernors, is visited in all the slave States with penalties more or less severe. But let the Mannachusetta Abolitionists, who give to New England "its pure atmosphere," steal the negroes of the South, and there is it ameson to redices. The Cono New England "its pare atmosphere," steal the negroes f the South, and there is it appears no redess. The Con-titetion, the isws, the compromises may all go to the davil

There are some 1,800 negroes in New Bedford, the greater portion of them ronaway slaves, whom the white repulation of about 19,000 villains protect and encourage. Ought not Virginis to see to the rights of her citizens? For the last twelve months, from forty to fifty thousand deliars worth of this kind of property has left this port; and when any portion of it is gone, after every obstacle is threwn in the way, and the owners in pursuit stigmatized as "secondrels and man hunters and women stealers." The Deputy Marshal forfeited his trust by making the matter public, and not giving any aid to the owners; and we do not think the Harnhai in Boston did his day. He ought to have gone to New Bedford immediately himself. We have not room for further comment at this time upon this sheneful outrage. The simple narration of the above is a sufficient comment upon the coronity of the national treasen and individual villainy it refers to. e are some 1,800 negroes in New Bedford, the

THE OHIO UNDERGROUND RAILROAD .- The following extract from a correspondent in Athens Co. will show that this

tract from a correspondent in Athens Co. will show that this road is now in excellent working order:

"Friday, about 9 P. M., a passenger came along on the underground track "all the way from Alabama.

"We took good care of him until next evening, when three of the conductors at this station put him another long cold night s journey on his way to froedom. He was a fine intelligent looking man, and wished much to stay here and go to school; but the kidnappers were after him and he could not stay. This is but one of many cases that occur here.

eccur here.

"We have some fine colored students at this place; but "We have some fine colored students at this place; but every man of their color in this part of the country is watched from below. Only last week I saw a man from Baltimore here on the look out, but he was watched also. But for all this there are many lines of men from Canada to the southern part of this State who are true and tried in the cause, and I am often surprised to notice how rapidly the busted fugitives are pessed along. Mrs. Stowe has described the process truthfully in her immortal book, which has been read here by every man, woman and child in the place."

as the boy had colluded with the prisoner, it was not a case of kidneyping, but merely obtaining money under false pretenses, and therefore was not a felony—the Commonwealth opposing successfully the proposition. The Court wealth opposing successfully the proposition. The Court overruled the point made by the defense, and than, when the evidence was concluded, remanded the prisoner for triel before the Circuit Court. [Richmond Dispatch.]

Within the last five days several interesting little companies of fugitives have landed at this depot on the invisible train of cars. Among twen we have a man and his wife from New Orleans, several from Missouri, some from Kentucky and Virginia, and three from South Carolina. In addition to the above, we have reports from the Amherstburg depot, where a still larger lot of this description of freight has been received during the past week, and the crucy of the day among the herselftary bondmen of the United States. Since the above was written, we have had nine more arrivals in Windsor from different States.

Howk Cullivation of Stock—We are glad to learn that a large number of the farmers in South Alabama have for the last two years been turning their attention to the raising of their own meats, make and aggree, and it is the intention generally of the cotton planters to turn their attention to this important branch of industry. If this is done, we expect to wiscess in the next ten years the planters of Alabama being the most independent and happy people on the face of the globe. [Selma (Ala.) Sentined.

Dalling case of Kidnarping.—Just as we are going to press, we are reliably informed that two men, mediam size, fair complexion, and red and sandy hair, entored the house of a free negro in Jackson County, on the night of the 5th inst., and seized and carried off children (yellow complexion) from seven to fourteen years of age. We are authorized to say that any one stopping the villains, and restoring the children, will have all expenses paid and be liberally rewarded by the cit

The Danville Register states that the Action of the Color of the Color

arrested three more of the crew, named Charles Eston,
Thomas Goodwin and David Ferguson. They were properly secured and locked up for a hearing. It is thought
that four more of the crew took passage in a vessel for
New York or Beston, and it is quite likely they will be arrested. It is alleged that the matineers mardered the cook
and threw him overboard. Mr. Fowler, the shipping ansiter at Baltimore, arrived in this city this morning, and he
fully identifies the prisoners at any collection morning and the
fully identifies the prisoners at any collection. fully identifies the prisoners as port of the crew.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran swy from the subscriber on the 16th of August, a mero man named TOM, about it years ald stent and should be said the base of the new safe running up the forehead. He will grobably try to get to Savan nah, where he has senent seroral years of running life, and we an immate of Savanon-hall a good part of the year 18th.

Less Country Florida Sept 12 1850.

ship try to get to Savan an, where a has been severally remained life, and was a immate of Savanen hill a good part of the year life.

Leen County, Florida, Sept 12, 1153.

The first sale of a gang of negroes which we have heard of this year was made by Louis D. DeSancsure, Esq. There were about 50 in number, and averaged about \$532 each, which indicates that the price of negroes is likely to keep up doring the winter. [Charleston Counter.]

Int. Theathest of Shaves—A Case for Mrs. Stows.—For several weeks past rumor has busied herself by the circulation of stronge tales of cruelty, alleged to have been perfectived by Madean Chauvean and her daughter, the widow A. Moret, on the persens of their slaves. The case was finally brought to the notice of the Grand Jary, and the Grand Inquest had the slaves owned by the two was finally brought before them and persenally examined. The result was that the foreman made an affidavit, as follows, before the First District Court:

Solt of Leminars us. Midous Chauvean and Mac. Wildow Alred Moret.—More Greenwood Forman of the Grand Jury heing daily awars, depleas and say, that for a the testinency of others before the Garnel Jury, and from his own persenal observation, he were that the distress helpsgins to Mediam Chauvean and Madean A Moret, the definities, are solved to most ernel and inhuman treatment, that they have appen their bodies the marks of onlinear that they have appen their bodies at hearts of onlinear that they have not thee provided with teen instruments, with pice fire and other meets of a meet reveiling description; that the lawes are not after in energy of most reveiling description; that the lawes are not after in energy of a most reveiling description; that the lawes are not after in energy of a most reveiling description; the time lawes are not after and other meets of a meet reveiling description; the time lawes are not after the meets of a meet reveiling description; the time lawes are not after the meets of a meet reveiling description;

werested by an law and or a consense manner and manner to be provided with selficient cood; that their bodies indicate that it pries are indicated with tron instruments with price fire and other means of a most revoluting description; that the slaves are not safe in the entropy of Madem Charvara and Madam Alfred Moret, and legal step can be taken to brigg the defendance its trial; deponent therefore prays that the safe Madames Charvara and Moret be unreted to be dealt with a secreting to live, and that the slaves Rose at child, Emma Mary, Hannsh and Ado phe belonging to Madam Charvara, are the slaves Mary, Ellen and Jos. belonging to Madam Moret, be taken into the custory of the Sheriff and kept with the final hearing of this matter. Sworm to and subscrib 4 &c.

MOSES GREENWOOD.

On this affidavit a capies was issued by the Judge of the First District Court, and the accessed were arrested and

the First District Court, and the accused were arrested and held to bell in the sum of \$1,500 for their appearance on the day of trial. The return of the capies was made yes-terday by the Sheriff's officer. [N. O. True Delta, 7th.

CHOLERA AND THE HEALTH POLICE OF NEW YORK.

During the last summer and autum the Atlantic has been the scene of ravages, the most fearful, both of cholers and yellow fever. While this, the faty of New York, the port of entry for the majority of the ships, upon whom these direful diseases have prevailed—ripe for their fruition as it confeezedly is bas miraculously escaped a visitation from them, if we except a very few isolated cases. Latterly the soverity of the cholers had seemed to have materially decreased, i not entirely died out, but the arrival of the packet ship Continent, on Saturday last, warns us that the plague has only simmbered; and again awakened to attack each vulnerable point with redoubled vigor. The packet ship Continent left Liverpool with 492 passengers and during a voyage of 42 days has left the bodies of 52 victims, to mark her course across the ocean. On her arrival diffeen others were ta ken to the Hospital, still suffering from cholera.

During the past summer over 100 cases of yellow fever and nearly or quite 200 cases of cholera have been received at the Quarantine Hospital. On the arrival of the first shelers ship, the Health Officer, Dr Richard Lewis Morris, adopted the usual course of compelling all vessels coming to the port, upon whom 12 deaths have occurred during the voyage, or on whom cases had occurred shortly before arrival to stop at Quarantine and land all their passengers The vessels then underwent a thorough process of purificatien, before they were allowed to proceed to the City. The parcengers so landed were inspected, and if necessary the sick were sent to the Hospital; the remainder were then sent into buildings provided, one for each sex, where the means of purification were furnished them; after which their dirty elethes were washed and aired, and what was not worth washing burnt. They were here kept for 48 hours in good warm rooms, and fed with wholesome food; after which, if no new cases appeared, they were sent up to the City in lighters. The expense of this course has been dufrayed by the Commissioners of Emigration, in all cases where the parties were unable so to do. But it is as yet a disputed question as to the liability of the owners of the ships.

This course of procedure was objected to on several occa-

sions, and the Health Commissioners were appealed to; but that amberity considered the exigencies of the case demarded some such stringent treatment, and empowered Dr. Morris to me such means as he deemed no to the safety of the City. This course has been pursued by Dr. Morris, up to the present time, and to him, and to his timely measures alone do the Cities of New-York, Brocklyn, Williamsburgh, and Jersey City, if not the whole State, owe their immunity from pest lence, and its attendant

herrors. To make the fact more plain, many commanders of ships are totally reckless of the consequences to the City, if they can only get their ships alongside the docks with the least delay possible We have known every conceivable artifice recorted to in order to hide the presence of sickness, and thereby prevent the detention of the ship at Quarantine. We have seen instances where ships, freighted with emigrants, almost to bursting-emigrants whose skins had scarcely known the contamination of soap and water since the commencement of the voyage, and whose abode for five or six weeks previous to their arrival at the port, had been not one whit cleaner than a badly kept h on sighting Sandy Hook been brushed and furbished up. eld beds thrown overboard, best clothes put on, the sick stimulated with brandy and terrified with horrible tales of the hospital, in order that they may "pass the doctor. So systematically is this course pursued, that the keenest vigitance is necessary on the part of the health officers to discover the presence of sickness or infection. That the deceit has been more than once successful, may be learned from the Report of the Commissioners of Emigration, in which they state that disease which fastened itself on the emigrant on ship board has broken out upon him after a few days' sojourn in the City, and necessitated his conveyance to the bospital at Quarantine This reckless course was being pursued day after day, and the health of the City jeopardized by an influx of over 1,000 emigrants per day, until Dr. Morris adopted the course we have already alluded to. Its results are manifest in the immunity which the citizens of

New York have enjoyed.

Much has doubtless been done to perfect the police arrangements for the health of the City; but notwithstanding. more is required. The quarrantine arrangements are und the control of three general beads; consequently judg ments conflicts and the action of one is sometimes neutral-ized by that of the other. The Health Officer has jurisdiction over the water, boards ships, judges of their fitness to proceed to the City, and, if necessary, detains them until such time as contagion may be dissipated. If it be requisite he can also send the passengers ashore. Here his jurisdictien ends. The Resident Physician takes charge of them after landing, and may, if he thinks proper, send them off to the City at ence, for his control extends over the entire police of the establishment. Then come the Commission of Emigration, whose powers and authorities extend still further. That these powers conflict, was illustrated to us during a visit to the institutions on Saturday last. The ship Continent was lying opposhe, and the owners had been unable to obtain a steambest until after 2 o'clock. Dr. Vaché, the Resides Physician, having established certain rules and regulations, prohibiting the landing of passengers after 3 P. M., there res no alternative but that over 430 human beings, among whom the cholera was still raging, should remain on board the ship for forty eight hours longer, subject to the inclemency of the weather, and the discomforts of a crowded steerage, because 6 o'clock was the time at which the people employed in the Hospital finished their day's work. If the emigrants were landed at 4 o'cleck they could not be cleaned and housed before 7. The discomforts, and probably to some fatal effect, of forty-eight hours' longer sojourn upon the ship by these emigrants were a secondary considera-tion as compared with the loss of one hour each by half a dezen well-fed and well-clothed men. However desirons the Health Officer may be to perform his duty, when he has to contend against such opposition, his good intentions cannot fail to be negatived.

Considering the rapid endogenous growth of the City, the Quarantine will soon be much too near us for healthful safety. The present station undoubtedly cannot be bettered as a boarding station, but the locality is becoming too thickly populated for Hospital buildings. The present property is said to be worth over \$300,000. This sum would suffice to erect most commodious Fever and Cholera Hospitals upon Coney Island, and provide premises apacious enough for all emergencies, and all new putients might be conveyed thither every evening by steamboat.

Gov. Bunt has given the Genesce College, situated at Lime, \$100, to be applied to the Library Fand. The Governe, is one of the Trustees of Most Institution.

The New Orleans Programs, of the 16th of January, makes
the following statement:
"A disgraceful placard was found yesterday morning
posted in many public places, designed to influence places
har passions against the "apai Nancio. Bedini, and incide a
revenual actack upon him on his arrival here, which is exrected soon. The inflammatory appeal is addressed in various languagea specially to foreigners and the obvious
purpose is to get up here such a riot as has just filled the
structs of Cincinnati with disorder and caused a lamontable efficient of blood. Bedini is compared with the Austian Marshal Haynan, the batcher of Hangarian patriots,
and the treatment which that monster me: in London is
invoked upon the Nancio in this country. The most spirit
is summered to take vengeance upon him for political offeares he is charged with having committed in Italy.

The Corsects of the same date brings copies of these
placards as follows:

ferress he is charged with having committed in Italy.

The Crescel of the same date brings copies of these plecards as follows:

"Signor Redink!, The Butcher of Rologna!

"Incoming to this city next week. We have received here General Lafayette, Kessuch, Ambrel and other heroes for freedom with non-called exthesis smit, the escape of Fr. Meaghen, O'Brion, South and O'c concer, those patriots of green freedom from a tyrante prison, has been greated with the atmost jayeers, Bedink, the tigre, who is culty of the merder of hundred in helm to their wise and children in Italia, who ordered, that Use Bassi the patriotic Kathelic priess he scalped before he was executed, will this abominable servant of depoty recite the same hunors, as the heroes of freedom, or will be followed the action of the Brewers at Londom against Haynaus?

Then connes, in Prench, the subjoined appeal to the passions of that nation:

"Sion REDINI. HORROR! HORROR!

"Arrival of the mension Heddini! Of the assumin of Bologna! Of the hungmant of Ugo Bassi.

"What has this begins done! What has he done! He scalped Ugo Bassi. He athaned his bassel Arer that pointhunot, increase him to be straighted. He assuminated women and children's the lath nearly receive the same hunors. The first has the moster who is walking in triumph through our towers as it to brate as as if to say to us. Let "he than the friends of Liberty is to brate as as if the say to us. Let "he than the friends of Liberty is to brate as as if the say to us. Let "he than the friends of Liberty is to brate as as if the say to us. Let "he than the friends of Liberty is to brate as as after the signal of the people, this authorities whether the precise of the meanter of the people of London chastised Haynan, the people of New Orleans (Pallanns).

"The renegade, my Lord Redini the assessin of Ugo Bassi, the he trayer of the liberties of Italy, is shout to strive in New-Orleans. Revision to the same house he was believed to he as well as a lit defend those laws to the death:

"The renegade,

A correspondent has sent us a copy of one of these in flammatory placards, printed on blood-red paper

MEETING OF THE VERMONT STATE TEM-PERANCE SOCIETY

Correspondence of The N. Y. Telbana

MONTPELIER, Vt. Thursday, Jan 10, 1854. The Vermont State Temperance Society met yesterday in the Congregational Church to transact its annual business Every county in the State was represented and delocates from a large portion of the towns were present. An assemblage of fiver looking wen I have seldom seen on any beca sion. Their faces were strongly marked, not with the effects of liquid poison, but with deep lines of thought, and looked they meant something. Thomas E. Powers, the unflinching champion of the Maine Law, and the able editor of The Temperance Standard, was reflected President, and the same Executive Committee were again shosen, who have acted for some two or three years part, with the exception of one who declined, and his place in the Board was supplied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, formerly from your State, but a resident in Castleton of this State. This Committee have been very efficient and untiring in the cause, and Mr. Patterron will be a valuable member. He is a Methodist clergy-men, and fully and heartily committed to the Maine Law the State, and after the offices were chosen in each county of the State, and after the offices were all filled, the Prasithe State, and after the offices were all filled, the President, Mr. Powers, introduced a series of spirited resolutions, which elicited many elequent speeches, and some
debate, which were manimously passed, with some very
slight amendments. One of these resolutions condemned
the act of Gov. Robinson, in no measured terms, for relessing from prison two incorrigible rumsellers, who had
repeatedly violated the liquor law, and bid defiance to its
friends and all the power of the State. This act of our
Rum Governor was an unwarrantable stretch of executive
elemency, and a palpable violation of the spirit of the
Censtitution. But he looks to the rum party for support,
and will find himself at another election in a lean uninority.

ciemency, and a palpable violation of the spirit of the Censtitution. But he looks to the ram party for support, and will find himself at another election in a learntainority.

Mr. J. S. Adams, of Burimgton, introduced a resolution appeinting a Committee with power to call a Mass Temperance Convention next June, for the purpose of giving the exversi political parties of the State timely warning that unless they put in nomination well known Maine Law men as candidates, the friends of Temperance would organize in State, counties and towns, and nominate independent tickets. It was expected that this movement of Mr. Adams would cause a fluttering among the politicians, for there were some leading ones in the Convention, but I am happy to record the fact that not a dissenting voice was found ready "to rink the men in the politican," but all halled the movement with hearty good cheers. The political parties of Vermont will enquestionably take warning and covers themselves accordingly for the 25 000 Tem.

found ready "to sink the man in the politican," but all hailed the movement with hearty good cheers. The political parties of Vermont will arquestionably take warning and govern themselves accordingly, for the 25,000 Temperance voters in the Green Mountains are not to be disregarded by wise politicans or shrewd party managers. This well timed and important movement must have a very favorable influence upon the cause of Temperance in Vermont and be instrumental in sending to the Legislature next fall a large majority of strong Maine Law mombers of all the political parties. Notwith-tanding the character of the last Legislature and the slight amondments which were made to the law and the repeal of two or three sections, still the essential provisions remain intact and in full force. The repeal of those sections imposing severa counties in undoubtedly work some injury in several counties in the State and render the law more difficult of execution. Yet it still has strength and stringency several counties in the State and render the law more dif-ficult of execution. Yet it still has strength and stringency and will do its work. It is an old maxim, where the rea-son ceeses the law ought to cease, and so far as Chitton-den County is concerned the reason has ceased for such a law, for in that county they have officers who are ready to do their duty. It is not so, however, in some other coun-ties, and those provisions of the law are much needed in order to its prompt and faithful execution. Such evils will probably be remedied at the ballot box next season, and the reason cease in all the counties for those provisions of the statute, if not the next Legislature will undoubtedly restrict them.

restore them.

At the Convention the Carson League principle was At the Convention the Carson League principle was adopted for raising funds and nearly \$50,000 were subscribed on the spot. It is proposed to raise half a millien for the cause, and no doubt it will be done. The Misine Lew in Vermont is a fixed fact, and those who are willing to commit the most appelling offenses known in the satalogue of human crimes might just as well attempt the repeal of the law against murder, as the rum party attemp to repeal the Maine Law. It cannot be done, for it is one of the permanent institutions of the Green Mountain State. When your Legislature shall have passed such a law our work of driving alcoholic liquor from our State will be rendered comparatively easy.

SANDY HOOK TELEGRAPH.-The great value of the New-York and Sandy Hook Magnetic Telegraph Line to the underwriters and to the whole shipping interest of the City has been well illustrated within the past few weeks, as through that channel most important and minute informa-tion has been conveyed from stranded vessels in the vicinity of Sandy Hook to their owners and underwriters in this City, by which means many lives and much valuable property has been saved. The Line is as yet but partially orcanized for business, but we trust its attentive manage may receive adequate support from the underwriters and shipping merchants of this City to enable him to perfect all f his arrangements for working it in the most efficient manner. Mr. Lewis, the manager of the Line, may be found at all hours at the office of the Company. No. 19 Wall at , cor-

an incurs at the since of the Company, No. 15 walls, the ner of Bread.

A Very Bad and Very Sad Case.—Deputy Sheriff Sykes arrested in Pelham, on Saturday night, the Ray. B. W. Wright, the pastor of the Methodist Church in that town, on a charge of seduction and adultery, and committed him to jail in this city. As we get the story, Mr. Wright wrote to Wilbraham, to a young lady at school there, requesting her to meet him at Palmer Depot. This young lady was the daughter of a deacon of his own church, and had previously, on the occasion of his wife's illness, resided in his family. At Palmer, he parchased two tickets for New York, by the New London railroad and night Sound boat, with state room berths. The young lady was on the spot, and they proceeded to New York together. A day or two after, they returned, he ornamented with a pair of false whiskers, and she sitting before him. On arriving at Palmer, the whiskers were taken off, and he proceeded home, while the girl want back to school, and reported that she had been home. Suspicion, however, was on the scent, and the girl at last confessed the terrible story. The result is as we have stated. The Palmer Journal states that the rumor of the clergy man's crime preceded his arrival home, and that when he came back to Palmer, he told the conductor, who saw kim remove his whiskers, that he wore them to improve his looks, that he did not know the lady who sat in front of him, and with whom he was seen to converse, and that everything connected with his journey to New York was all right, &c. We hope that the matter is all right, but far that it is not, and if it is a we apprehend it, it is one of the most aickening and shameful cases of crime that has occurred in this region for many a day. What makes it still worse is that the principal culprit is a husband and the father of an innocunt family. Mr. Wright has preached meanth at Pelham. He is from 52 to 49 years of age. We hearn that since the incipal culprit is a husband and the father of an innocunt family. Mr. Wri

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUTODIOGRAPHY OF AN AUTRESS By ANNA CORA MOWATT. TO DE 465. Buston: Ticknot, sleet, & Fields, cold by Francis & Co.

In the fulfillment of a promise made to her husband before his decease. Mrs. Mowatt here gives the history of a romantic and not uneventful life, with a frankness of communication which has not often been equaled in the composition of personal memoirs. Her book is filled with lively, chatty gossip about the details of her early history, her runaway marriago before she was fairly out of the nursery, the pecuniary misfortunes which led her to appear before the public, first as a dramatic reader and then as an actress, and her varied experiences during a peripatetic life as a theatrical star, both in this country and Great Britain.

Mrs. Mowatt, it appears, was born in Berdeaux, during a temporary residence of her parents to that city. Her earliest recollections date from a charming country residence in the vicinity of Bordeaux, where she remained for the greater part of the time until her seventh year. The family then embarked for New-York but the vessel was wrecked on the passage, and after enduring great perils they at length arrived in another ship. During her school days, the presocious hild exhibited uncommon viva-ity of intellect, with a decided turn for poetry. Her passion for reading led her to devour every book on which she could lay her hands. Before she was ten years old she had read the whole of Shakspeare's plays many times over, besides a very promisenous course of general literature, both in French and English. She was not yet in her teens before she sat up as a poetess, while her success in private theatricals won the applause of a large social cir-In her thirteenth year, she became acquainted with

Mr. Mowatt, at that time "a young barrister of adacation and fortune." who had taken a fancy to one of

her married sisters, whom he met at a watering place, supposing her to be a young widow. He did not discover his unlucky blunder until he began to express his admiration openly. When informed that he was addressing a married woman he took the disappointment so much to heart that she undertook to coasole his chagrin by inviving him to visit the family, promising to introduce him to a plenty of young sisters, one of whom was much like herself. Mr. Mowatt lost no time in accepting the invitation. He fell in love with Anna at first sight. From that moment he determined to educate her according to his own ideas, and as soon as she had attained a marriageable age to make her his child wife. He would follow on her way to Madame Chegary's school of which she was a papil, carrying her books and slate: he questioned her about her studies direc ed her reading, kept her supplied with an endless profusion of flowers, while she finding it very grand to have such a devoted lover played the juvenile vranness to her hearts's content. Before she was fifteen he made the offer of his beart and hand. The little damsel was frightened at the proposal, and in her distress wade a confidant of her eldest sister. After coquetting for some time with her eccentric lover, and positively refusing his addresses, her reluctance was at length overcome, and she consented to a clandestine marriage. This was celebrated just after she was turned of fifteen, in the most melo-dramatic style. Soon after the honeymoon the enthusiastic couple retired to a delightful residence on Long Island, where they passed a strange, idyllic life, which is minutely de scribed by our loquacious narrator:

The bearing of a new name, and the wearing of a ring, made very little alteration in my mode of life, or in the manner in which I occupied my time. I resumed my studies almost immediately. Mr. Mowatt himself instructed me in French and in the high branches of English. I took music and singing lessons three times a week, and only abandoned drawing became a steeping position was found injurious to my health. In this latter accomplishment several of my father's children had shown a marked proficiency, which none had exhibited in music, and I laid aside my pencils with regret.

I was excessively foul of the country, and early in the

and I laid aside my pencils with regret.

I was excessively found of the country, and early in the spring Bir. Mewait took me to reside in Flatbush, Long Island. The house in which we hoarded was a large, old-fashioned measion, built before the revolution, and had belonged to General Giles. There were dark and spacious vasits beneath the kitchens, where it was said English priseners had been confined, and there was a secret chamber, above the great ball room, to which no access could be found save by a small window. The neighbors affirmed that a young girl had been purposely starved to death in that chamber, and that her ghost wandered at night about the house. Indeed, this report had gained such credence, that nothing could have induced many of the elder inhabitants of the village to pass a night beneath the house stood back from the main road, embowered.

The house stood back from the main road, embowered The house stood back from the main road, embowered by magnificent old trees. The property consisted of twenty acres of land, in a high stare of cultivation.

I became so much attached to this place that Mr. Mowatt purchased it for my gratification; stipulating, however, that I should content myself in passing the greater portion of the year in the country. I gladly consected. The house was repaired and refurnished, the gardens and orrhards enlarged, and planted with an innumerable variety of fruit trees and flowers; a green house built; a long arbor erected, where I could wak at midday, quite shaded from the sun; and a summer house reared in its center, in which I could stand write, or study. day, quite shaded from the sun; and a summer house reared in its center, in which I could sit and write, or study. I had numberless pets—hirds, dogs, pigeons, rabbits, a goat and kid, and a beautiful Arabian mare for my own especial use. We named her Queen Mab. At sixteen

I had numberless pets—birds, dogs, pigeons, rabbits, a goat and kid, and a beautiful Arabian mare for my own especial use. We named her Queen Mab. At sixteen years old I found myself the mistress of this mansion, without a wish negracified.

After a time, my father kindly allowed a dear and gentle sister, some four years younger, to reside with ma, that I might not be lonely. My time was occupied in studying, taking care of my pets, riding about the country, and instructing my sister May in whatever I learned myself—French, Spanish, music, &c.

Brilliantly happy were the days we passed together. We neither ceased to be children, nor gave up our child-ish sports. Our morning amusements were trandling a course," which had been erected to promote our healthful electrics. Sometimes we ordered ladders to be placed by cherry trees loaded down with frait, and spent our mornings in the branches, gathering cherries, and reading when we were tired. An easy saddle horse was placed at my sister's disposal, and we took long rides together, accompanied by the gardener or coachman, Mr. Mowatt not being fond of the exercise. We had also a commodious carriage, and a fine pair of coach horses, but May and I preferred horseback exercise; driving seemed too quiet an amusement for our exuberant spirits.

From every book which I read I made extracts, and waste down my impressions of the west. The exercise is the first mansion of the west.

From every book which I read I made extracts, and wrote down my impressions of the work. These extracts and critiques I kept in the form of a journal. During sev-eral years, this journal testified that I had read and com-mented upon between ninety and one handred volumes

Every possible means was taken to strengthen my constitution through abundance of exercise, and thus to ward off the illness to which I was subject. For this purpose, Mr. Mowatt taught me the use of the gun. He was himself an admirable sportsman. I had many foars and some scraples to conquer, but after a time I took aim so accurately that I could shoot swallows on the wing. Many and many a morning, with a light, single barrelled gun on my shoulder, dressed in half Turkish coatume, and followed by our dogs, I rambled with him for miles through the wood, filling the game bag which hung at my waist with birds of both our shooting. It now appears to me a cruel pastime, and bird lives no longer "stand within my danger." But in those days I sedom saw with my own eyes, or judged with my own judgment.

Passing over a space of several years, we come to

Passing over a space of several years, we come to Mrs. Mowatt's debut on the stage, which was not decided on, until after severe mental struggles, and the earnest remonstrance of many friends. We give the description of her first appearance in her own words.

The day of my debut was fixed. It was in the month of June, 1845. I had three weeks only for preparation. Increasent study, training,—discipline of a kind which the actor-student alone can appreciate,—were indispensable to perfect success. I took fencing lessons, to gain firmness of position and freedom of limb. I used dumb bells, to overcome the constitutional weakness of my arms and chest. I exerted my voice during four hours every day, to increase its power. I wore a voluminous train for as many hours daily, to learn the graceful management of queenly or classic robes. I neglected no means that could fit me to realize my beau ideal of Campbell's lines:

"But by the mights after learning to the procedure of the could fit me to realize my beau ideal of Campbell's lines:

"But by the mighty actor brought,
Illusion's perfect trium; he come
Verse ceases to be an airy thought,
And sculpture to be dussh."

The day before my debut, it was necessary that I should rehearse wish the company. I found this a severer ordered than performing before the public. Once more I stood upon the dimby lighted, gloomy stage, not now in the position of an author, to observe, to criticize, to suggest, but to be observed, to be criticized, very possibly—may very proceedy—to be risidealed, if I betrayed the slightest temorance of what I attempted. There is always a half maintenance of the content of the c clous curiosity among actors to witness the shortcomings of a novice. They invariably experience strong inclina-tions to prophesy failure. No wonder; for they know best